WASHINGTON.

A Measure of Reform for the Indian Bureau.

MR. DANA REJECTED.

How Secretary Belknap Silenced Army Officers.

PRESIDENT WHITE FOR CONKLING.

Bamaging Report About Mineral Land Patents and the Delano Family.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

FORM AND VALUABLE ROONOMY. Indian service will make a most important and accessary reform. There will be a strong opposition in both houses to all these bills, but particularly to the transfer of the Indians, because in this matter flemators must sacrifice patronage and politicians and lobbyists must lose one of the greatest sources of corruption, extravagance and favoritism. In one item alone—that of the transportation of Indian supplies—it is plain, from a table prepared for the Military Committee, that an immense saving can be made by handing this business over to the army. The sable shows, for instance, that the Indian Bureau pays for such transportation now \$9 per 100 pounds bebote shows, for instance, that the Indian Bureau pays for such transportation now \$9 per 100 pounds between New York and Los Pines, Colorado, while the Quartermaster's Department pays for the same service but \$4 50. From Philadelphia to the Chihuahua agency the Indian Bureau pays \$11; the Quartermaster only \$5 80. Between Baltimore and San Carlias, Arizons, the two rates are \$12 and \$7 50; from St. los, Arizha, the two rates are \$12 and \$7 50; from St. Louis to Cheyenne Agency they are \$2 45 and \$1 59; from St. Louis to the Southern Apache Agency, \$10 50 and \$6 50. In other cases the rates compare as fol-lows:—\$6 and \$2 50; \$8 and \$4; \$6 and \$8, and so

that in 1848, the last year in which the Indian service was in the hands of the War Department, the entire appropriation was only \$845,000, while for the current year it is over \$7,000,000. It cannot be said that the Indians have increased in the last twenty-eight years, but the cost of the service to-day is nearly nine times reater than it was in 1848. It should not be forgotten hat the transfer of the Indian and Pension Bureaus to be dismissed from the service. General Vincent, by sivil service reform ought to make much of the docu-ment just issued, containing letters from all the prom-inent officers of the army and many other experts argu-ing the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. The whole argument made in these let-ters rests on the superiority of permanently employed and trained officials over those appointed by political influences and arbitrarily removable, and the demon-stration from past experience and from present cirsumstances is complete that the permanent service is sheap, honest and efficient, where the other is con-spicuously the reverse. To put the Indians into the reform in the civil service of the government. It will show the people how much can be saved in money and how completely corruption can be checked by establishing permanence in the merely clerical offices; and it may thus be made a practical argument for a reform which must come if the whole nation is not to be corrupted by the demoralization of its civil service.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876. PRESIDENT WHITE A STANCH PRIEND OF

The efforts of some of the New York papers to mis represent the attitude of certain leading republicans on the Presidential question are likely to miscarry if they are as misdirected as they are in the case of Mr. White, the President of the Cornell University, one of Convention, who is charged with not being in sympathy with the Coukling movement. As bearing upon this question probably the most valuable evidence will be found in the words of Mr. White himself. In a letter dated March 28, addressed to one of his colleagues on the Now York delegation, President White, after explaining that he had, prior to his election as a delegate, under the advice of physicians, secured his passage for a brief trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, says:—"I am very reluctant to go, but I suppose it is now or never. The spring months are the trying ones to me, and July will be too late, as I must be accepted." back in Septembor. Now can I be of any such service to our republican organization at Cincinnati as to make it best for me to stay? If so, I would stay, come what may to me, but I confess I see no probability of my being a necessity there. You know my feelings toward Conkling. The high expectations which led me, and which alone led me to support him for the Senatorship, have been more than met, and, though I have differed have been more than met, and, though I have differed from him on some minor points, he is so firm and atrong on the great points, he has stood the hammering of the press so nobly and he represents our State so creditably, striking the right key note in every campaign, that my admiration for him has steadily increased. But in a body like that at Cincinnati I do not feel that I can be of much service to him or to republicanism to canaral. My strength if I have any. Jies in more in general. My strength, if I have any, lies in more quiet and steady ways of bettering public opinion. Now I take the liberty to ask you as a friend for your advice in all this matter. Shall I give up my journey?

GENERAL CUSTER ON BELKNAP.

GENERAL CUSTER ON BRLENAP.

In his testimony before Mr. Clymer's Committee today, General Custer spoke in high terms of General
Hazen, who first charged Belknap with trafficking in
the post traderships. He said that as an efficient offiter he ranked high, and that he had been kept at a distant post in a wild and inhespitable country, far from
the telegraph, and even the civilization of the frontier.
Officers did not report Mr. Belknap's unlawful conduct
secause they had been ordered by the Secretary to report only to the Secretary of War, and to hold no communication with members of Congress except when
called on to do so.

eday is the day when a vote is usually forces

nomination coming up in executive session this evening he was rejected, after a heated discussion, lasting
about twe hours. He was beaten by at least thirteen
votes; but another count makes him defeated by sixteen votes—viz., 17 years to 33 nays, twenty-four Senators being absent, paired or refusing to vote. Several
Senators went home as soon as it was evident a vote
was to be taken on the subject of Mr. Dana's confirma-

connection with the action of the Senate on Mr. Dana's nomination, two letters are in existence—the one currently known as the Dana letter, and another published in a Boston paper, the latter being original and genuine; for which reason a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations presounces untrue the statement heretofore made that Mr. Dana did not desire to go before the committee, or would not. He states that Mr. Dana did ask, through two Senators, to be allowed to go before the committee, and moreover that the lotter published in Boston as coming from Mr. Dana on the subject did signify that he wished to appear before the committe, while that submitted hare took just the opposite stand. It is further said that the reported opposition of General Butler had no influence one way or the other with the Senate in determining Mr. Dana's rejection at this afternoon's executive session.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION Some important inculpating evidence has been taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Dethe Delanoz. It is said that the original claim for the Flagstaff mine, in Utah, was contested by a well organized ring, who sent lawyers and money to Wash ington to get a patent issued. But, in spite of all their efforts, three decisions were rendered against the new claimants, and there was no prospect of success for them until suddenly a patent was issued in one day and the eriginal owners deprived of their former rights to the mine. Large sums of money were involved. From the beginning of the litigation George C. Bates, an attorney, an ex-Washingtonian, of reputed influence the beginning of the litigation George C. Bates, an attorney, an ex-Washingtonian, of reputed influence with President Grant, was employed by Haskins, the first owner, to resist the demand for a patent by contestants. He thought that he had a good case, especially as three decisions had been rendered in favor of his client. Delano seemed to incline toward the original title, when, suddenly, the matter was referred to Attorney General Williams. But before the new referee had time to act. Delano issued the patent. It is alleged that John Delano was the real actor in the case, that he received \$40,000 for getting his father to grant the patent, and that the money was sent through the First National Bank of Omaha. Other witnesses are expected in a few days to further corroborate National Bank of Omaha. Other witnesses are expected in a few days to further corroborate the allegations. It is also charged that the patent of the Emma Mine, which is in the neighborhood of the Flagstaff Mine, was obtained by fraud; that \$30,000 was paid for the patent, and afterward a false panic was created and the English stockholders were made to believe that the patent was to be set aside, whereby they were induced to pay \$32,000 in order to hold the

REPORT OF SECRETARY BRISTOW AS, TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF JOURNALISTS IN THE DETRO-TION OF REVENUE PRAUDS-A LUCKY COM-MERCIAL EDITOR IN ST. LOUIS.

MERCIAL EDITOR IN ST. LOUIS.

It will be remembered that yesterday a resolution offered by Judge Lynde, of Wisconsin, was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the payment of money to newspaper editors or correspondents, aside from the publication of legal notices by United States attorneys, revenue agents, supervisors and others connected with the whiskey prosecutions in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, specifying to what parties, for what newspapers and for what partigular purpose the money had been paid. In response Secretary Bristow sent to the House to-night the following report:—

In reply thereto, the Secretary has the honor re-

In reply thereto, the Secretary has the honor respectfully to inform the House that in his last aunual report he advised Congress of the discovery of extensive conspiracies to deiraud the government of its lawful revenues from distilled spirits and of the means employed to detect and panish revenue officers, distillers and others engaged in such conspiracies. The magnitude and strength of the combinations against the government were such as to defy and successfully resist the means usually employed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to expose and break up such unlawful combinations. The extraordinary character of the frauds committed, the widespread corruption of revenue officials in the cities referred to, and the consequent loss of revenue, rendered it necessary in order effectually to put a stop to these frauds and to bring to punishment the parties engaged therein to resort to every available source of information, and seemed not only to justify, but to demand, the use of all the enercharged with the duty of a thorough effort to detect the gullty parties. The work thus imposed upon the Solicitor was conducted with energy and marked suc-cess, and the result fully justifies the action of the de-

Early in the course of the investigation it was found impossible to ascertain through the agencies ordinarily employed the precise details of the manner of perpetrating the frauds, and subsequent developments have shown that in several important districts, especially in those embracing the cities mentioned in the resolution, many of the officers upon whom the government usually relied were themselves parties to conspiractes, and that they kept constant watch of the movements of other revenue officers and gave timely warning to the distillers of the coming of such as could not be corruptly used. Under these circumstances it became necessary to employ persons who were not known to be in the service of the government. The persons so employed were carefully chosen by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and generally performed well and faithfully the duties imposed upon them.

the duties imposed upon them.

In the early stage of the investigation at St. Louis a In the early stage of the investigation at St. Louis a person whose vocation it was to gather local commercial news for a daily newspaper was employed to ascertain and report the shipments and sales of distilled spirits in that city, and to gather such other information as might be useful in detecting crimes supposed to exist. He was so employed because he was recom-mended as trustworthy and well fitted for the purpose, mended as treasworthy and well littled for the purpose, and because it was believed he could conduct the necessary inquiry without exciting the suspicion of guilty parties. His work was done in a manner satisfactory to the department. It formed the basis of further action which led to the complete exposure of a gigantic conspiracy, to the conviction of a large number of officers, distillers and others, to the institution of many civil actions for recovery of taxes and to the condemnation of forfeited property of considerable value. For the ser-vices thus rendered the person so employed was paid a reasonable compensation out of the appropriation aforesaid. Soon after his employment his connection with the press ceased, and he has since been appointed a revenue agent at the usual salary. During the investigation of internal revenue frauds in those cities and the gation of internal revenue frauds in those cities and the trial of the offenders valuable information and suggestions have been derived from time to time from newspapers and persons connected with the press, but with the exception above named none have asked or received any compensation whatever from this department in connection with the investigations or prosecutions at the places named in the resolution.

The Secretary does not, however, perceive that it would have been unlawful or improper to employ trustworthy and competent persons, whatever their vocations, to aid in the efforts of the department to detect frauds on the revenue and in bringing to pun-

isbment the guilty parties, and he has not hesitated to do so when he deemed it necessary.

So much of the resolution as refers to attorneys of the United States, revenue agents, supervisors or others connected with or in any manner assisting in the presecution of persons charged with violating the internal Revenue law at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwankee is somewhat obsoure, and it is difficult to determine whether the purpose of that part of the resolution is to inquire if any payments were made by such officers or persons or whether they are referred to under the exception about which no inquiry is made, viz :—Payments for legal notices inserted in news-papers. But, giving to the inquiry the broadest scope, the Secretary has the honor to say that he has neither

over, nor has he reason to suppose that any such payment has been made. Very respectfully,

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the HONORABLE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REFER-

NIGHT SESSIONS AND HARD WORK. The House entered this evening on its second week of night sessions. The democrats are determined to make up in this way for lost time. The republicans say it is cruel to compel the members to sit night and day, particularly as the ventilation of the House is so bad, and it was in this spirit that General Rusk tried to flibuster and defeat Randall's motion yesterday ordering night sessions. The republicans claim that they ought not to suffer for the democratic sins of the Louisians debate and other prograstinating matters of the earlier days of the session.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

POST TRADERSHIP ABUSES The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department examined Jehn J. Safely this morning. He was an agent on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for weighing the mails. Being questioned about his acquaintance with General Hedrick and Socretary Belknap, he said he had known them for twenty years. He was also closely questioned as to his knowledge of post traders and their appointments, but he knew nothing whatever about it, except what he had seen in the papers since the investigation com-

vitness. Further questioning failed to bring out any

IMPEACHMENT ARRANGEMENTS. The following parts have been assigned to the man agers in the impeachment trial of W. W. Belknap be-fore the Senate:—On rules, Representatives Lord, Lynde, Jenks and Hoar; on pleadings, Representatives Ayucc, sense and Hoar; on pleadings, Representatives Knott, McMahon and Jenks; on the Jurisdiction of the Senate, Representatives Lord, Knott and Hear: the opening will be by Representative Lynde; en the preparation for the trial of fact and examination of preparation for the trial of fact and examination of witnesses, Representatives McMahon, Lynde and La-tham; on questions of law and on trial of fact, Repre-sentatives Lynde, Jenks and McMahon; on the final submission, Representatives Lord, Knott and Latham. Each manager is to sum up the case, if permitted, or each may hand in and have printed with the pro-

The Senate, in executive semion to-day, rejected the emmation of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to

ings his argument.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. The bill presented by Representative Hereford, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, yesterday, contains the following, among other appropriations, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, construction and completion of the public works herein named:—The official estimates were \$14,301,100, but the amount in the bill is \$5,872,850; Nxw York.—Buffalo, \$75,000; Dunkirk Harbor, \$18,000; Wisson, \$10,000; Olcott, \$6,000; Oak Orchard, \$2,000; Putneyville, \$5,000; Great Sodus Bay, \$5,000; Oswego, \$70,000; Waddington, \$5,000; Ausable, \$12,000; Harlem River, to be expended between Ward's Island and the Hudson River, \$15,000; Hudson River, \$25,000; Rondout, \$30,000; dredging the Hudson River, in front of Jersey Cit., \$25,000; Port Jefferson, \$6,000; improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, \$10,000.

The following are extracted from many other Hems

In the bill:—

Wisconsin, —Menomonee, \$10,000; Ahnepee, \$10,000; Two Rivers, \$15,000; Milwaukee, \$25,000.
Michigar.—Ontonagon Harbor, \$15,000; hagle, \$15,000; Marquette, \$5,000; Manistee, \$15,000; Ludington, \$10,000; Pentwater, \$10,000, White River, \$10,000, White River, \$10,000; Bantimore, \$75,000.
Maryland.—Elk River, \$5,000; Battimore, \$75,000.
Maryland.—Elk River, \$5,000; Battimore, \$75,000.
Choster River, \$6,000; Wiccomico River, \$30,000.
Vigolia.—James River, \$60,000; Rappahanneck River, \$10,000; Norfolk, \$13,000.
North Carolina—Cape Fear River, \$100,000.
North Carolina—Cape Fear River, \$100,000.
North Carolina—Cape Fear River, \$100,000.
North Carolina—Connect River, \$15,000.
Now Hampsuma—Cochuco River, \$15,000.
Vinnont—Burlington, \$20,000; Swanton, \$10,000.
Minnesora—Duluth, \$15,000; continuing the improvements at the Falls of St. Anthony, \$125,000; Minnesora River, \$10,000.
Manna-Chuberts—Hyadin, \$10,000; Taunton, \$5,000; Fall River, \$10,000; New Bediord, \$10,000; Merimack River, \$10,000.
Manna—Pendbacot River, \$12,000; Richmond Island, \$15,000.
—Toledo, \$75,000; Sandusky City, \$30,000;

River, \$10,000; Salem, \$10,000; Boston, \$50,000; Plymouth, \$10,000.

Maine.—Penobscot River, \$12,000; Richmond Island, \$15,000.
Onio.—Toledo, \$75,000; Sandusky City, \$30,000; Vermilion, \$5,000; Cleveland, \$75,000; Ashtabula, \$10,000; Port Chinton, \$5,000; Fairport, \$8,000.
Drillo.—Follon, \$5,000; Fairport, \$8,000.
Drillo.—Rowald Particular Street and for the improvement of Whimington Harbor, \$10,000.
Connecticut.—News Haven, by constructing a break-water, \$10,000; improving the Connecticut River bolow Hartlord, \$20,000; Millord, \$5,000; Housatonic River, \$0,000; Norwalk, \$7,000.
PENNAYLVANIA.—Ice Harbor, at Chester, \$6,000; Frie, \$40,000; improvement of the Delaware River below Petits Island, \$50,000.
NRW JERSEY.—Passaic River, \$10,000.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago, \$5,000.
NRW JERSEY.—Passaic River, \$10,000.
INIMANA.—Michigan City, \$50,000.
Pacific Coast.—Lower Williamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, \$15,000; Upper Williamette, \$15,000; Upper Columbia, excluding Snake River, \$15,000; Upper Columbia, excluding Snake River, \$15,000; Upper Columbia, excluding Snake River, \$15,000; San Joaquin River, below Stockton, \$20,000; Mouterey harbor, \$12,000.
For the Improvement of Cumberland River above the eity of Nashville to the Kentucky line, \$25,000, and thence to the foot of Smith's Shoals, \$20,000, and thence to the foot of Smith's Shoals, \$20,000, and thence to the foot of Smith's Shoals, \$20,000, and thence to the foot of Smith's Shoals, \$20,000, for the protection of the channel of the Mississippi River and St. Mary's Falls Comal, Mchigan, \$20,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, \$20,000, no part of which is to be expended on the Falls; for Fox and Wisconsin rivers, \$100,000; for the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, \$20,000, no part of which is to be expended on the Mississippi River above the mouths of the Hilmois and Onio rivers, \$215,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi River, \$25,000, for the improvement of the Mississippi

IMMIGRATION.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Harvey "to promote lumigration and to protect immigrants on their passage to the United States" is a copy of the their passage to the United States" is a copy of the measure heretofore introduced by Representative Conger, of Michigan. It provides, among other things, for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, who, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to see to the execution of a great number of requirements prescribed by the bill in regard to the treatment, accommodations, &c., of the immigrants while on shipboard or in transit to this country. Consults are also required to personally inspect.

TAXATION ON BAILBOAD LANDS. The House bill in regard to local taxation of railroad ands, as reported from the Senate Public Lands Com-

rued as to exempt from taxation by State autho-lands earned by land grant railread or companies, by the construction of their or parts thereof, provided they have accepted by the United States in anner prescribed by law, and taxes hereafter asthe manner prescribed by law, and taxes hereafter as-sessed shall be valid against any title remaining in the United States in such lands on account of the non-pay-ment of the costs of surveying and fees. The second section provides that the purchaser of any such lands at a tax sale may pay the costs and fees due the gov-ernment upon them, and thereupon the said lands shall be patented to the company, but subject to the lien and legal rights and title of the tax sale purchaser.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

ESTIMONY IN REPERENCE TO THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY.

WARHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

James M. Day testified before the Committee on
Foreign Affairs this morning that he was interested in the Emma Mine property from September, 1868, to July, 1871. He owned one-sixteenth, which he sold to Trenor W. Park at the rate of \$1,000,000 for the entire

nothing to do with mining property he could not control.

The witness testified that no doubt there is a vein in the mine, but the part from which they expected so much instead of being a vein was a deposit, which had been exhausted. The witness said, in reply to a question by Mr. Banks, that he had no knowledge or convincing reasons to believe there was any systematic attempt to impose a fraudulent estimate of the mine of the poblic. In reply to Mr. Williams the witness said at the time he said his interest in the mine it was worth as a mining venture, owing to favorable surrounding circumstances, \$2,500,000. Mr. Chittenden, of Mr. Schenck's counsel, saked various questions of the witness, and it was shown that by the contract between the witness and Park the witness, in selling his interest to Park, did not warrant the title to the mine or its proceeds; he said that in numerous instances on the Comstock Lode it was supposed that the vein had been exhausted, but on exploration this was found not to be the fact. There were numerous instances of this kind; the witness had no knowledge that he had been exhausted, but on exploration this was found not to be the fact. There were numerous instances of this kind; the witness had no knowledge that he had been summoned here at the instance of General Schenck.

The committee adjourned till te-morrow.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Twelfth infantry, is relieved from temporary duty assigned him in this city, and will join his regiment. Major A. Nordegat and Captain G. B. McKee are appointed a Board of Ordnance Officers to convone at the United States Ordoranace Officers to convene at the United States Orders and Control of Pirst Lieutenant Rogers Birnic, Jr., Thirteenth infantry, for transfer to the Ordensce Department. The order for Captain G. B. Penrose to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, is suspended until further

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876. to examination for promotion; Lieutenant George C. Rester is detached from the Lehigh, on the 11th inst., and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant George W. DeLong is detached from the schoolship St. Mary's, at New York, as executive officer, on the 11th inst.; Manhela, on her arrival at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to examination for promotion; Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach is detached from the Navy Yard, New York, on the 12th inst., and ordered to settle his accounts; Passed Assistant Susign B. P. Wood has reported his return home, having been detached from the Saco on the 29th of January last, and has been placed on waiting orders; Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral William Reynolds, commanding the naval force on the Asiatic station, dated Shanghal, February 20, on board the flagship Tennessee, in which he states they lett Nagaakt for Woosung on the 27th of January and anchored there on the 30th, On the 11th of February they proceeded to Shanghal. It was their purpose to remain there for some time. It was their purpose to remain there for some time. It was probable that the Kearsage would take over to Yakshama the prisoners lately tried by court martial and sontenced to confinement within the United States; also men to be discharged and sent to the Mare Island Hospital.

The Yantic was sunceted to go to Amov or further Island Hospital.

The Yantic was expected to go to Amoy or further south in about three weeks, and the Palos to Mingpo in less time. The Monocacy cannot sail before June 1, and the Ashuelot will be delayed three weeks.

BOARD OF POLICE.

BOARD AND THE COMPTROLLER.

day, General Smith presiding.

A petition was received from ex-Roundsman Stewart of the Fifteenth precinct, who was recently dismissed,

A communication was received from Postmaster
James saking the Board to continue Officer Blackwell
on special duty at the Post Office.
At the previous meeting of the Board Officer Davis,

At the previous meeting of the Board Officer Davis, then doing duty at the Comptroller's Office, was recalled from that post on the ground that his services were more needed elsewhere. This brought Comptroller Green to his feet, and he sent a letter to the Board, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. In it he said:—

Recalling to your attention the communication from this department of the 7th inst., in which the imperiance was suggested to you of having an officer permanently on duty in this office, it may not be necessary to state that, the office being public, is open to all during the greater part of the day, and that between \$75,00,000 and \$80,000,000 are paid here in the course of a year. That many men come here to urge claims which cannot be recognized, and that necessarily there are at times considerable crowds who sometimes give way to excitement and abuse of the officials charged with the details of the business of the department, if you withdraw patrolman Davis the office will be without any police protection. You are probably not sware that Officer Sutton is absent almost daily, during the greater portion of the day, attending the City Paymaster, who carries with him large sums of money all over the city. The smployes of this department would thus be exposed to the attack of any ruffian who may deem himself aggrieved or who may be stimuisted to attack them by disappointed claimants or politicians.

In the reply that Commussioner Erhardt sent to Comptroller Green on behalf of the Board of Police he said:—

of the force, still this Soard would be glad to adopt the same rule in regard to your department if it meets with your approval.

Sut the difficulty easily to be seen of getting all erders for a "policeman" by all men who carry funds—and I do not discriminate between public or private funds. Highway robbery is highway robbery, and a felony, no master whose purse is stolem, and a policeman should be granted with equal lores to all paymasters if to one. The bester way would be to expect each bank and department to employ their own. In the case of the policeman, skutton, who follows your department paymaster, I might tenly say lie is of no more service than any ordinary eitissen; his which and uniform are at home or covered up by his overtons; he's to all appearances a clissen and gives no more protection against the robber than would the presence of a second person protest another. Tour clerks, or a clissen, even if you did not have a special policeman, have the same right to arrest in case of felony that one of our policemen would have. As you state, there are doubtless, among the numerous applicants who apply for money at your other, many who ask for more than they are entitled to, but a presenter of a false account is seldom violent in his demands; he will wait patiently for all respectively to use those artifices which no policeman can detect, while the honest will wait patiently for an investigation of their accounts. A case, however, did arise—the attack on your deputy—that was so unusual and isolated as to attract general attention. This was, I am informed, traceable to mental disorder and pecuniary distress, and is is doubtful for each acase will ever occur again; it is difficult to see how it can, for your office has but one entrance, and, in addition thereto, it is fouced in with an iron railing and walled its with a black waints perfection. A sudden attack upon as compleye in your

FIRE IN AN OIL FACTORY.

The oil works of Dinslow & Sush, Twenty-fith The oil works of Dinslow & Sush, Twenty-dith street, South Brooklyn, took fire at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. The burning oil reached the lumber yard of Adams & Cu, adjoining, causing a damage of about \$1,000. The oil also set fire to the schooser Alexander Campbell, damaging that vessel to the amount of \$600. The property is fully insured. THE ELECTIONS.

Result of the Contest in Connecticut.

Ingersoll's Plurality Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Pifty-one.

THE LEGISLATURE STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC.

Elections Throughout the Country.

The battle being ended, the victors and vanquished look around for causes and effects. The result in this State, as far as democratic success is concerned, was almost conceded from the start by all parties. Within a few days immediately preceding election, however, the republicans began to assume a courage if they had the Legislature. Ingersoll would got a plurality vote no doubt, but that was about all from the previous session. Why not finish the good work effectually on Monday, April 37 Thus talked some sanguine republican wiseacres; but the leaders such men as the Jewells, the Sperrys and others, shook their heads and said nothing. They were too full for utterance. The storm was coming and they felt that it was an impossibility to avert it. When Con-necticut was allowed to "drift" she always drifted into a democratic harbor. This is the old political legend of the Nutmer State. But why was she allowed to drift, evidently without compass or rudder? That is a serious question for republicans to answer this morning as they glance over the returns.

they glance over the returns.

THE GREENBACK PLASCO.

Much was expected of the republicans as a result of the greenback or inflation movement. They hoped it would draw off enough of votes from the democratic State ticket to prevent a majority for Ingersoil. But made a small showing throughout the State, but it cannot be denied, however, that those people exhibited considerable strength in New Haven and one or two other places where organizations had been formed. As a political party in Connecticut they could only be looked upon in the light of "atrikers." Some good men were on the ticket, but as the remotest chance did not exist to elect that ticket, their movements had a "striking." appearance in the eyes of the people. They could only help to kill the democratic organization from which they sprung and hand it over to the bitter foce of both. It was the off-spring in arms against its parents; the dog snapping back at the hand that caressed it. In a close State like Connecticut the greenback element might have done mischief in this way; but it has failed ignominiously. It ought to be a losson to some of those men who, pretending to fight on the platform of principle, are only set up by the political auctioneer to be sold to the highest bidder. We have had such organizations in New Yorksigcity, from the ward striker to the county opposition leader. They get their price and go their way, but the people's denunciation follow them home, making ashes of their future political aspirations. It will probably be just so in Connecticut. Mr. Atwator, the greenback candidate for Governor, received only some 2,100 votes. This was but a ripple on the general current, but it might have proved a gigantic wave, sweeping before it the democratic State ticket, if we happened to have had a close conten on Monday.

The efforts of the temperance men also fell of considerably from their ranks. This sate might account for republican gains in some of the districts, although the general result has proved as particularly disastrout to that party.

Last year the temperance wote was 2,042. Yesterday it only recorded some 1,691. made a small showing throughout the State, but it can not be denied, however, that those people exhibited

By comparing the vote of last year for Governor with

		Ingersoil	Smith.	Soal
Hartford	9,654	11,988	506	
New Haven	9,649	13,210	540	
New Loudon	6,739	5,427	491	
Litchneld	3,968	5,678	178	
Fairfield	7,003	9,448	522	1
Windham	3,231	2,530	189	
Middlesex	2,950	3,297	325	1
Tolland	2,078	2,165	185	
Totals	44 979	53.752	2.043	1

Total. 98,547
Ingersoil over Robinson 7,251
Ingersoil over all 3,441
The majority for ingersoil therefore falls 3,050 votes behind that of 1875. This is explained, however, by democrats stating that last year several thousand republican votes were cast for ingersoil in preference to Greene. . 98,547 . 7,251 . 3,441

democrates stating that last year several thousand republican votes were cast for Ingersoil in preference to Greene.

COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A marked democratic increase has taken place in the Legislature. Last year there were if democrats in the Senate and 6 republicans. In the House of Representatives there were 136 democrats. 105 republicans and 4 independents. This year there is a democratic majority of over 80 upon joint ballot.

As I have already explained, the officers elected yearterday will only hold over eight months—until the 1st of January next. The last spring election in Connecticution place yesterday. Next November a Governor, Senators, Representatives, and all town and city officers will be chosen over again. The Legislature will assemble at Hartford on the 1st of January instead of on the lat of May. The Governor and Senators will be elected for two years instead of one, and the people must be thus relieved or a burdensome necessity of attending exclusively to pointics at least one-half of their lives. The republicans say they will place before the people exactly the same flusto ticket as presented for their suffrages yesterday. It is probable that the democrats will follow the example. The republican party seems to be considerably divided as to the most eligible candidates at Cincinnati. Their delegation is unpledged. Governor Jewell has not expressed his preferences, but General Hawley came out boldly the other right in favor of that "moble specimen of an American," Secretary Bristow. The allusion was received with thunders of applicance from the large audience present on the occasion.

Fig. The Third Congressional district, composed of New London and Windham connies, there was a close race between John T. Wait, the republican and district, and David A. Wells, democrat. It was thought by the republicans that Wait the other lights and the gures:—

Rin the Third Congressional district, composed of New London and Windham connies, there was a close race between John T. Wait, the republic

RHODE ISLAND'S BATTLE TO-DAY.

NEWFORT, April 4, 1876.

The Rhode Island State election occurs to-morrow, and, should the weather prove favorable, a large vote will be polled, and without doubt Henry Lippitt will be re-elected Governor on the republican ticket, in view of the compromise with the friends of Hon. Henry B. Anthony. A strong movement, however, against Mr. Lippitt has developed itself within the past week, and, as a result, the temperance and democratic ticket will poll a handsome vote. There is no disguising the fact that money will be used to secure the election of the republican ticket. Only \$500 has been sent here from Providence, because of the fact that the voters supported Rowland Hamrd, the bolters' candidate last year, instead of Mr. Lippitt, who was the regular nomines.

ELECTION AT PORT JERVIS. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 4, 1876. eratic ticket, with one exception, was elected by a ma-jority of 215, Charles B. Gray (rep.), being elected by a majority over all of 150.

THE CONTEST IN OHIO. A SMALL BEPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Cincinnati, April 4, 1876.
Returns from fifty-four towns and cities in Onle show a general republican majority in twenty-two and a democratic majority in nineteen. The rest are evenly divided. Local questions entered so largely into the contest that the result is no test of party strength.

In the election yesterday for members of the Board of Public Works the democrats elected three and the republicans two. The republicans will have a majority in the City Council and School Board and also in the Water and Police boards. The republicans have six out of the eleven members of the City Council.

THE TOLEDO CITY ELECTION.

Toluno, April 4, 1876.
The republicans yesterday elected their Street Com missioner by about 900 majority, and their Council man in the First, Second and Third wards.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 4, 1876. The general republican ticket was elected by 2,500 majority on an average. The Council will stand twen-ty-two republicans to fourteen democrats. The repub-licans elected fifteen out of eighteen Councilmen yes-terday. The vote cast was about medium. The Re-serve towns generally show republican gains, aithough politics was ignored in many cases.

DAYTON, April 4, 1876.
Yesterday's election brought out the largest vote
ever poiled in this city. The republicans elected their
Mayor by 156 majority, against 137 democratic majority
last October, together with several other city officers
and the School Board.

ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, April 4, 1876.

ward, eight School Directors and a board of thirteen Freeholders, to devise a plan for the separation of the city from the county and for framing a new city charter, passed off very quietly. Full returns have not yet been received, but enough is known to indicate the election of a majority of democrats and independent democrats as Aidermen and what is known as the people's Freeholders' ticket. The School Directors will probably be equally divided, but the wird will continue republican. The other Freeholders' ticket was selected at a joint meeting of the democratic and republican county committees, politics being entirely ignored in the matter. Four of the candidates were on both tickets. Politics did not enter very largely into the canvass, and there were an unusual number of independent candidates in the field, several of whom were elected.

LOCAL ELECTION IN INDIANA. EVANSVILLE, April 4, 1876.

The city election yesterday passed off quietly. The republicans elect five Councilmen and the democrats one. The new Council will be a tie, with a democratio Mayor, who holds over. The republicans also elect the Treasurer and Clerk and the democrats the Mar-shal and Surveyor. The democrats last year elected five Councilmen, Clerk, Marshal and Surveyor. DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN LITTLE

ROCK. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4, 1876.

The election to-day occasioned considerable excitement. The democrats elected the City Treasurer without opposition, and three out of six Aldermen. One ward is doubtful, and two independents were ATCHISON CITY ELECTION.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 4, 1876.

The election here to-day for city officers resulted in the election of the entire republican ticket and three out of four Councilmen. Last year the democrats elected their entire ticket, excepting Mayor.

OMAHA'S CHARTER ELECTION. OKARA, April 4, 1876.

To-day's municipal election resulted in the choice of pur democratic and two republican Aldermen.

LONG ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS The town elections in Queens and Suffoik counties took place yesterday, and so far as known passed off quietly. The bad weather did not prevent a large vote, as it interfered with farming operations, and the farmers consequently had free opportunity to attend at the polls. In Suffolk county the votes in most of

Jawaica .- The contest was quite spirited between the

elected over Thomas S. Willets, (rep.), present incumbens.

Jamaica.—The contest was quite spirited between the friends of John H. Brinkerhoff (dem.), present incumbent, and John J. Rider (ind.) The canwass had not been concluded at a late hour, but the charges are that Mr. Brinkerhoff is re-elected, as the town is heavily democratic.

Newrowx.—Robert Bundyk, (dem.), present incumbent, is re-elected without opposition.

Lowe Igland Citt,—James Bradley, ("Noble" dem.), present incumbent, is re-elected Supervisor over Louis Roedige, ("Graham," dem.) Ex-Mayor De Bevoise, "Graham," candidate for Mayor, is doubtless re-elected, having carried three out of the five wards. Michael Delehanty is elected Civil Justice, and Robert McNuity, James Stevenson, Michael Donnelly, John Koriman and John J. Mitchell are the new Aldermen. The first three of the Aldermen are atraight out, or Graham democrats; the other two are reformers, who were supported by the reform democrats and republicars. The contest has been quite an exciting one, and some of the scenes at the conventions and meetings preceding the election were turbulent and disgraceful.

Adout half-pass five o'clock in the afternoon, when the excitement at the polis of the Second ward, as Bilssville, ran highest, City Cierk Stephen Cavanagh, who favored the nodine or reform ticket, me Ned Carrol, who had been conchman for Henry C. Debevoise, the opposition candidate for Mayor, in James Bradley's saloon, at the entrance to Calvary Cemetery. The men soon became engaged in an angry discussion, and the friends of each flooked into the saloon from the polis, which were on the opposite side of the street.

Bradley, the proprietor of the place, was himself acandidate for the position of Supervisor on the Reform ticket, so that Carroll, after he had precipitated the fight, felt he had but intile chance to escape harm. He therefore drow a knife and made a lenge at Cavanagh. The crowd then closed in and the knife was vrested from his hands, some say by Cavanagh, who unstantly struc

POLL DISTURBANCES IN OTTAWA. OFTAWA, ORL. April 4, 1876.

Owing to the riotious proceedings at two of the poll booths at the election for Mayor yesterday in Ottawa the successful candidate is not yet definitely known, but it is supposed ar. Waller has a majority over Ma. Banga. KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS. Last night there was a meeting of the Democrati

General Committee at their headquarters, corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, and the business of the evening was principally the consideration of a new constitution, which a sub-committee had been engaged in framing. There was considerable discussion by the members, and at a late hour it was adopted by the Committee with few changes. The Committee then adjourned.

A regular meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings county was held last night in Sawyer's Hall, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, Jo, seph Reeves in the chair, and C. C. Patterson setting as Secretary. The resignation offered at the last meeting of G. N. Gater, of the Twentieth ward, was withdrawn, after which a resolution was offered by Alexander Johnson, of the Second ward, which recommended that in luture applicants for positions in any of the city departments, Navy Yard, &c, having the support of ward associations, also recommendations for the applicants of the coming elections, must have the indorsement of the President of that association to which the applicant for the position may belong, as well as by the delegates to the General Committee from that particular ward, bestdes having the indorsement of the General Committee's charing.

After the transaction of some further business of very slight importance the committee adjourned.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

A vote will be taken on Tuesday next, at the Pro Exchange, to determine whether the Board shall journ on Good Friday or not. To-morrow a re-incetting of the managers will take place at halt-ten A. M., whon the names of several new man-will be ested on.